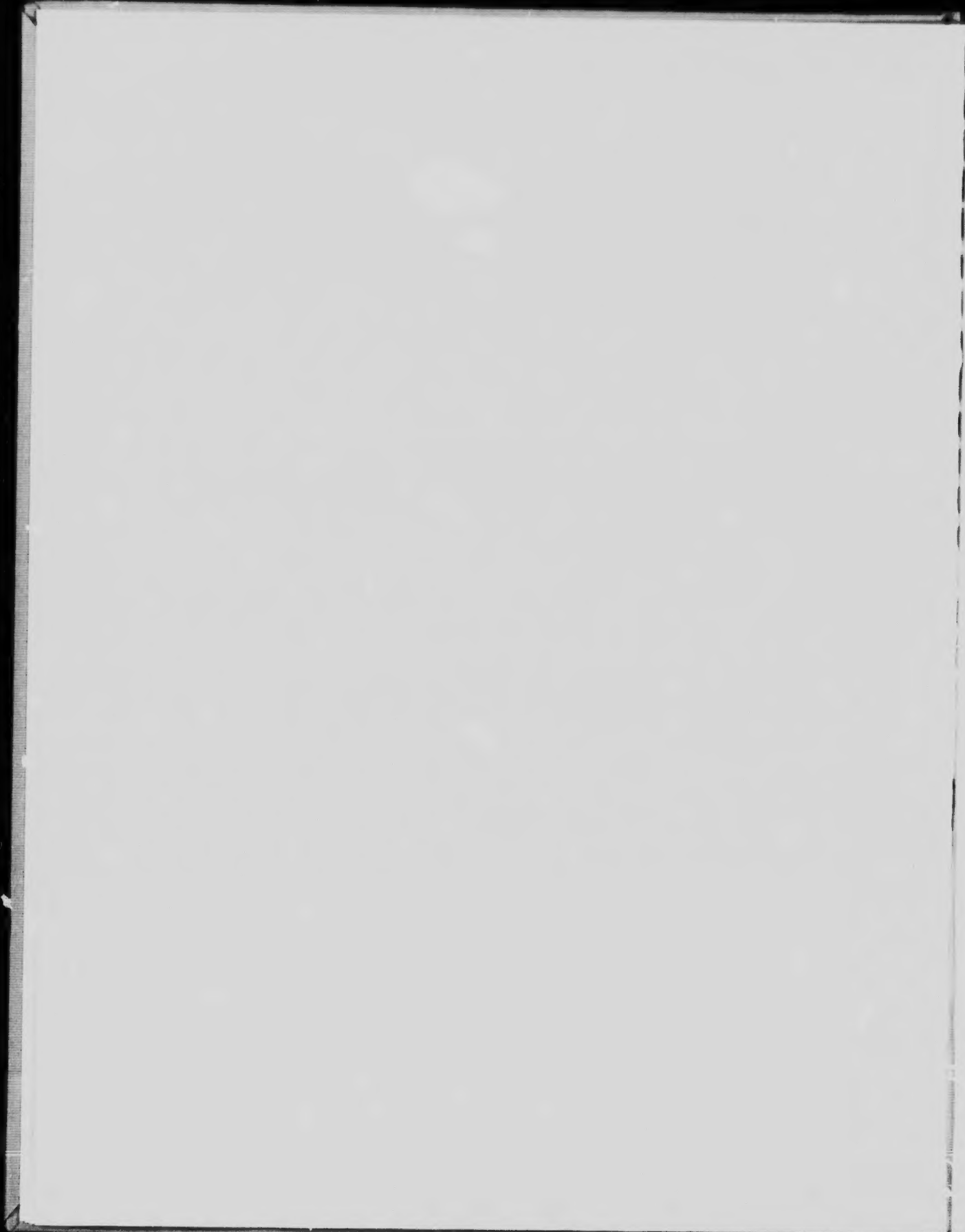




STATEMENT SUBMITTED TO THE
HONOURABLES THE CHAIRMAN
AND MEMBERS OF THE LICENSES
COMMISSION OF THE PROVINCE
OF QUEBEC ON BEHALF OF THE
BREWERS OF THE PROVINCE OF
QUEBEC, SHOWING THE RESULTS
OF LOCAL OPTION AND
PROHIBITION LAWS

1912.



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STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE RESULTS OF LOCAL OPTION AND PROHIBITION LAWS

I

"ERRATA"

Page 28—"An average of 6,500 total commitments a year" should be "an average of 4,500 total commitments a year." The actual number of arrests in 1911 were 157 for liquor law violations and 11,946 for intoxication—an increase of 2,606 over the number arrested for intoxication in 1910.

Page 30—On line 3, paragraph 2, the words "taking only one drink after the day's work" should be understood as applying generally and not in every individual case.

starting facts are given which clearly elucidate why it was that there was so intense a general public feeling against the character of liquor then consumed and against the saloon as then conducted.

Causes of Public Agitation.

The census of 1852 gave Toronto a population of 30,775, and York County in all a population of 48,944. Police Magistrate George Gurnett, of Toronto, testified that in 1857 there were 260 licenses in Toronto. A by-law adopted early in 1858 established the maximum number of licenses at 175, including hotels, inns, taverns, saloons, confectionaries, etc. But

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STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE RESULTS OF LOCAL OPTION AND PROHIBITION LAWS

I

O comprehend the development and demands of the prohibition movement it will be necessary to recall the conditions existing at the time when prohibition agitation first originated. A resume of some of the more important of these conditions will explain why it was that that movement attracted such support, and it will also explain why it is that although conditions have vastly changed, the demands of the prohibitionists remain much the same as more than half a century ago.

Conditions When the Prohibition Movement Originated.

Prohibition agitation originated at a time when the lighter drinks and beverages such as beer had scarcely been introduced in Canada and the United States. It was a time when not only were hard intoxicating liquors used to excess, but the great number of saloons and the objectionable features connected with the saloons aroused resentment and protest. To get an adequate idea of the evil conditions existing at that time, it will suffice to cite one noted report as to the state of affairs in Toronto and Ontario generally. In this report—"Report of the Select Committee on the Prohibitory Liquor Law," (Appendix No. 43, Appendix to the 17th Volume of the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, 1859)—some startling facts are given which clearly elucidate why it was that there was so intense a general public feeling against the character of liquor then consumed and against the saloon as then conducted.

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later in the same year the Council established a new license board which gave 460 retail liquor licenses. This was not only a large, but an inconceivably enormous number compared to the small population. The sharpest competition resulted, and many of the saloons became nothing more or less than gambling joints, dives for the purpose of immorality and prostitution, and rendezvous for criminals.

The testimony of officials revealed that it was these features that caused public agitation. The liquor sold was what was referred to frequently in the testimony as "ardent spirits"—that is to say, whiskey, gin, brandy etc. The quantity of beer then produced in Canada was negligible. But the quantity of whiskey distilled in Canada was great. In 1855, there were six distilleries in Lower Canada producing 668,694 gallons a year; and in Upper Canada, 112 distilleries producing 2,011,882 gallons a year; in 1856 the six stills in Lower Canada produced 618,766 gallons, and 107 stills in Upper Canada produced 2,346,057 gallons. By the next year, 1857, there were 14 distilleries in Lower Canada producing 936,824 gallons. The number of stills in Upper Canada had been reduced to 94 but they were producing 2,218,732 gallons in 1857. In the year 1858, a bulk of 2,547,701 gallons of proof spirits were distilled in Canada West.

At the same time large quantities of spirits were imported. In 1857 there were imported 25,591 gallons of brandy; 99,976 gallons of gin; 21,725 gallons of rum; 313,551 gallons of whiskey, and other quantities of other liquors.

A. Farewell, of Oshawa, testified that, "About three-fourths of all the criminal cases, where spirits are freely used as a common beverage, are directly attributable to the agency of those drinks." Police Magistrate Gurnett, of Toronto, stated that "regular taverns, that is, houses of accommodation for travelers, are necessary for public convenience; but saloons, recesses etc., are places kept merely for the purpose of drinking, and usually for gambling and other vicious habits." George L. Allen, Governor of Toronto Gaol, likewise drew a great distinction between hotels and what he termed "groggeries," "It is a notorious fact," he testified, "that many of the saloons, recesses, etc., are kept open all night for the accommodation of the very worst classes of society, both male and female. In these places all sorts of crime are hatched, and their perpetration determined on at hours when all decent members of society are at rest."

Thus it is clear that the objections of that period, when prohibition agitation was first started, were directed against the abuses of the saloon, as well as against the fiery nature of the liquor sold; this latter fact is referred to in the testimony again and again. One of the principal industries of that era was the lumbering business; there were in 1852 in the Province of

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Quebec 1,065 saw mills and in Ontario 1,567 saw mills. The lumber jacks were a roving set of men, and when they came to a city with their savings, they were surrounded with temptations, and were frequently turned out of saloons drunk and penniless. The continuance of this practice made a deep impression upon the public mind.

Contrast With Modern Conditions.

The idea of well-regulated saloons was unknown then. But since that time conditions have vastly changed. Toronto, for example, has now a resident population of approximately 400,000, with a considerable transient population besides. Yet in the entire city there are only 110 hotel licenses, less than one-fourth of the full number of licenses fifty-five years ago when the population of the city was not 50,000. These licenses as well as licenses elsewhere are surrounded with the strictest regulations; the abuses and practices that were common half a century ago are practically unknown now. Where then also the liquor sold was hard, intoxicating drinks containing fifty per cent. or more of alcohol, a great part of the patronage now calls for beer, which contains only three to four per cent. of alcohol. This one fact of itself has wrought an immense change.

Notwithstanding these great changes, however, the prohibitionists are advancing the same old arguments and making the same singular demands that they did fifty and sixty years ago when there was some justification (not for total prohibition, which, as will be seen, has failed wherever tried), but for improvement of conditions.

The general improvement of conditions, however, is not due to the influence of any one agency, but to the combined and collective work of many social forces acting on progressive enlightened public opinion. In the last fifty years there have been great changes in law and administration regarding sanitation, both private and municipal; in measures for the promotion of the health of the community; in laws against the adulteration of foods; in laws for the better education of children; in legislation for the well being of the factory laborers; in laws for the suppression of crime; and in a hundred other ways. Such improvement of conditions as has resulted is to be credited to the expanding knowledge of all society which is eliminating, or minimizing, many evils which were common abuses a half a century ago.

Present Day Problems.

Among the vast changes that have taken place in the last fifty years has been that of the character of the cities and the population. A half

century ago Canada was largely rural and its population largely agricultural; there were then only a comparatively few industrial establishments, and these were scattered. Toronto had but a few small factories, and Montreal's largest establishment—a manufacturing steam engine plant—did not employ more than 257 men; some of the largest factories in that city employed only from 50 to 75 men. To-day Montreal, Toronto and other cities are great industrial centers, with many and enormous industrial establishments; the modern municipal and sociological problems are different entirely from those of former decades. Yet apparently oblivious to this remarkable transformation, and the different demands and needs of the urban populations of to-day, the advocates of prohibition are making precisely and unchangeably the same stock arguments that they did in the year 1857, although without the same grounds for justification.

II

A Surviving Fallacy.

Among the fallacies that have survived from conditions when the prohibition movement first developed, one of the prime errors has been the confusion on the part of the prohibitionists of classifying all drinks indiscriminately as alike in effect. Hitherto in prohibition propaganda, beer, whiskey, gin, brandy, etc., have been incongruously classed as one and the same, although it requires no technical knowledge to perceive the difference between a fluid such as beer, containing three to four per cent alcohol, and whiskey which contains 50 per cent or more of alcohol. But the vital difference between a beverage such as beer, and intoxicant liquors has long been officially and scientifically recognized in various countries, in some of which, notably Belgium, Switzerland, and France, where the consumption of beer is favored either by law or by educational methods in order to discourage the drinking of hard, intoxicating drinks.

In fact, as long ago as 1830, the British Parliament passed an Act "for the better supplying the public with beer" by means of freely granted licences at two guineas a year. The Act was directed exclusively against the prevalence of spirits and aimed to discourage their use. (See Pease's "The Case for Municipal Drink," p. 68). But it was not a success, for the reason, no doubt, that it had not been preceded by a campaign of popular education, such as more recently has been in evidence. Necessarily, legislation of this kind, to be effective, must be preceded, accompanied and supplemented by educational methods and gradually growing popular habits all tending to discourage the drinking of hard intoxicants.

Beer Diminishes the Consumption of Spirits.

This difference between beer, on the one hand, and spirits, on the other, was repeatedly emphasized by the majority of the Dominion Royal Commission which exhaustively investigated the whole question in 1892-1895. (See "Report of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic in Canada, 1895.") In that report the fact was frequently referred to that with the introduction of beer and the growing expansion of the brewing industry, the consumption of spirits had been greatly diminished, thus effectively promoting temperance.

On page 72 of that report the statistics for the Dominion of Canada from 1870 to 1893 are given. They showed that the consumption per capita of spirits had decreased from an average of .574 for the ten years ended in 1880 to an average of .360 for the three years ended in 1893. During the same period the consumption per capita of beer increased from .136 to .216. On page 121 the statistics for the Province of Quebec are given, showing that the per capita consumption of spirits had decreased from an average of 1.439 gallons in 1871-1875 to .960 in 1893. During the same time the per capita consumption of malt liquors increased from 2.252 to 2.534. "The weight of the evidence taken by the Commission," stated the majority report, "is to the effect that there is less drinking and less drunkenness throughout the Dominion at the present time than there was formerly."

By consulting the Dominion Inland Revenue returns, we find full confirmation of these statistics. The table there prepared shows that the per capita consumption of spirits went down from 1.124 in 1869 to (with some intervening variations) .815 in 1910. That of beer increased from 2.290 gallons in 1869 to 5.276 in 1910, while that of wine decreased from .115 gallons in 1869 to .097 in 1910. (See "Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues, etc., for the Year Ended, March 31, 1910," page XVIII.)

The Use of Beer Promotes Temperance.

The report of the Dominion Royal Commission of 1893 is full of testimony regarding the powerful influence of beer in promoting moderation and temperance and in replacing intoxicants. One example will suffice here. Dealing with conditions in the North-West Territories, the report, after describing the alarming conditions there under the restricted permit system goes on: "It was felt, moreover, that if ale and beer could be introduced their use would supersede the consumption of bad spirits, and thereby tend to the promotion of temperance. The desirability of replacing spirits by malt liquors was constantly presented to the attention of the Govern-

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ment by the officers of the North-West Mounted Police." ("Report of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic in Canada, 1895," page 193.)

In various European countries the great effort for many years has been both by law and custom to discourage the drinking of such liquors as absinthe, brandy, gin and whiskey and to encourage that of beer. This is true in Switzerland, France and other nations, and thus it is that we find the Belgian Secretary of the Treasury reporting a few years ago relative to the law of 1897 abolishing taxes on beer wine and cider; "By removing local taxes produced from beer, wine and cider, the law naturally lowers the price of these beverages and increases their consumption, thus serving the interests of public health."

Combating Alcoholism, and the Means.

Professor Enrico Ferri, the great Italian professor of criminal law and perhaps the greatest criminologist, takes the same position in his recent work, "Criminal Sociology." Professor Ferri is a strong opponent of alcoholism. After describing its causes and effects throughout Europe and America he proceeds:

"It was, therefore, natural that indirect measures against alcoholism should have been resorted to long ago, such as the raising of the tax on alcoholic drinks, and the lowering of that on wholesome beverages such as coffee, tea and beer; strict limitation of the number of licenses; increased responsibility of license holders before the law, as in America; the expulsion of tipsy members from workmen's societies; the provision of cheap and wholesome amusements; the testing of wines and spirits for adulteration; better organized and combined temperance societies; the circulation of tracts on the injurious effects of alcohol; the abolition of certain festivals which tended rather to demoralization than to health; discouragement of the custom of paying wages on Saturday; the establishment of voluntary temperance homes as in America, England and Switzerland." ("Criminal Sociology," p. 120.)

Thus, Professor Ferri, while condemning alcoholism and pleading for temperance, does not class beer among the alcoholic drinks, but—to use his own words—includes it among "wholesome beverages," like tea and coffee. No doubt it is not Professor Ferri's intention to advocate the excessive use of these beverages.

Prohibition Increases Use of Intoxicants.

In view of the preceding facts it is remarkable that instead of seeking a rational remedy that would minimize the evils of excessive indulgence in alcoholics, the advocates of prohibition have (in the face of the most

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impressive lessons of experience to the contrary), taken the very steps in Canada and the United States calculated to increase the use of intoxicants.

Paradoxical as this may seem, it is unfortunately true. Sincere, but misguided, the friends of prohibition have unwittingly placed themselves in the position of indirectly promoting the consumption of hard intoxicants.

This result has sprung from two errors. The first of these has been the assumption that summary legislation can at once change customs and habits, and exercise coercion. The second error has been the confusing of the mild drinks with the strong intoxicants, placing them in the same category and penalizing their sale alike.

From the earliest introduction of prohibition, the consequence was that the sale of beers, being bulky in transportation and easy of detection, was driven out of prohibition communities and enormous quantities of whiskey were smuggled in and sold either in what were called "blind pigs" or "blind tigers" or peddled about in gips, suitcases or by the bottle. This situation has often been accompanied by another factor, namely, the conversion of raw alcohol into intoxicating drinks within the very confines of prohibition regions.

Conditions in Maine.

In Maine, the first of the States to adopt prohibition, this condition became so notorious that even General Neal Dow, the father of the prohibitory movement there, testified that rum, as he termed it, was being sold on an extensive scale. "If I could drive you around our streets," he stated, "I could show you some very fine houses owned by rum sellers who have made their money out of rum." "Have these rum sellers," he was asked, "amassed this property since the prohibitory law came into force?" "Yes," General Dow replied. ("Report of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic in Canada, 1895," p. 329.) General Dow, however, ascribed the cause of much of this traffic to the connivance of officials, although elsewhere admitting that the officials were doing their best to enforce the law.

General Luther Stephenson, Governor of the National Home for Soldiers at Togus, (near Augusta), Maine, wrote to the Dominion Royal Commission; "I would say that the practice of selling lager beer to the members of the home was commenced about twenty years ago, and was first introduced at this place with the idea that by furnishing members with this beverage they would be less inclined to drink intoxicating liquors. The result of the experiment proved this idea to be correct, and since that time the sale of lager beer has been introduced generally, by order of the board of managers, into all other branches of the National Home.

"...Although this is known as a prohibition State, yet my experience of ten years as governor of the home has fully convinced me that

the law prohibiting the sale of liquor is simply a farce. There is no difficulty, at least for the veteran soldiers, to procure liquor not only in the cities of Gardiner and Augusta which are situated nearest to this place, but also in the immediate vicinity of the home where there are a score of places where compounds of an intoxicating nature can be purchased." (Ibid. pp. 324, 325.)

Liquor Selling Driven to the Home.

From 1873 to 1878 Charles F. Libby, then prosecuting attorney for the State of Maine (and later Mayor of Portland, and recently President of the American Bar Association), prosecuted as he stated, nearly 1,000 indictments, nearly all liquor cases, and collected fines aggregating \$80,000 largely in the city of Portland. "I found," he testified, "that, while I was driving the liquor out of the ordinary shops where it had been sold, I was driving it into the houses and kitchens where the children of the family, who up to that time never saw it, were accustomed to see it dealt out in the most surreptitious manner. The rigid enforcement of the law introduced the system of pocket peddling, something which we never had in the city before. Not only that, but I found that perjury was becoming common in the courts. . . . I am very sorry to say it, but it is true, that this liquor law opens up such an avenue for bribes that it tends greatly to corruption. . . . It is a matter of history that our sheriffs and police force become corrupted. I, therefore, say that, to my mind this prohibitory law has not been good to us as a whole because it does not effect what its friends claim for it, claim in good faith." (Ibid., pp. 318-319.)

The Extent of Arrests for Drunkenness.

These are merely a few illustrative extracts from the mass of corroborative testimony before the Dominion Royal Commission. From 1888 to 1892 inclusive there were 5,422 seizures of liquors in the city of Portland alone, many of them in private homes. (Ibid., p. 318.) In Portland the total number of arrests for drunkenness in 1880 was 43.44 per 1,000 population; in 1890, the number was 31.07 per 1,000 population; in 1893 the number was 39.14 per 1,000 population. In Bangor, the number of arrests for drunkenness increased from 15.54 in 1880 to 48.50 in 1892 per 1,000 population. These are some examples of conditions in other Maine cities as set forth in the Royal Commission's Report. (Ibid., p. 336.) The Commission reported a parallel statement showing conditions in Canadian cities, nearly all license cities. In Montreal the number of arrests for drunkenness per 1,000 population had gone down from 19.24 in 1880 to 10.38 in 1893; in Quebec from 33.13 in 1880 to 6.75 in 1893; in Ottawa from 32.17 in 1880 to 5.45 in 1893, and similarly in other cities. (Ibid., p. 337.)

"The evidence taken before the Commission," reported the majority of the Dominion Royal Commission, "tends to show that the enforcement of the law is not uniformly energetic and effective, but, nevertheless, that its enforcement leads to prosecutions which constitute 54 per cent. of all the cases before the Superior Courts of the State. The evidence of judges and others is emphatic in declaring that false swearing in connection with these liquor cases is of frequent occurrence. . . ." (Ibid., pp. 323-326.) Not only was the sale of liquor driven into the home but it was vended openly on the streets. . . . "What is known as 'pocket peddling'," the Commission reported, is common in many of the cities, which simply means that a supply of intoxicants is secured and carried about on the person and retailed at the corners of streets, or in lanes and alleys to whomsoever may be willing to purchase. The evidence collected by the Commission all tends to show that liquor sold in this way is of the very worst description." (Ibid., p. 329.)

Statements by the Christian Civic League.

These conditions have continued to this very day. There is an organization in Maine, the Christian Civic League, the object of which is to enforce the law against liquor selling, vice, gambling etc. A handbook published by the Christian Civic League specified the number of saloons and "kitchen bars" found by its investigators in Maine in 1899. A "kitchen bar," it may be explained, is nearly always a room in a private house where liquor is sold. The list showed more than 1,000 such places in Lewiston (which has a population of about 25,000), an even larger number in Portland, and many score in other cities. "In twenty-seven of our large centers," the Christian Civic League stated, "there were 903 saloons, having in many instances large and attractive bars, and all doing an open liquor business with the practical consent of the officials."

In 1910, the Rev. H. N. Pringle, head of the Christian Civic League of Maine, instigated raids in Portland, and published in the "Civic League Record" an exposure of the express company traffic in that city.

"In two days," he wrote, "we bought intoxicants by the case, jug, bottle and glass, at hotel and express offices, on the premises or delivered immediately on telephone request, or as it is peddled from house to house. Every purchase made was witnessed by a second party Most of the twelve express companies (in Portland) are supposed to have an office in Boston, but their business at that end is commonly located in some wholesale liquor store. . . ." There are, it is computed, no less than 58 express companies in Maine, the chief business of most of which is the transportation of whiskey. In rural regions the practise prevails of getting raw

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alcohol and mixing Jamaica ginger or some other combination. This produces what is called "ginger split," a ferociously intoxicating drink. According to official figures, published by the Christian League of Maine, 6,646 persons were committed to jail in Maine in 1909; of this number 3,609 were sentenced for intoxication. The year 1909 was no exception to the average year. The "Civic League Herald," issue of June, 1910, stated that Penobscot County had 500 chronic drunks; Androscoggin County probably as many more, and Cumberland County had 1,000.

To describe conditions in other prohibition States or in local option regions in the United States would be more or less simply a repetition of the summary given here of conditions in Maine. It may be remarked, however, that it is extremely significant that after a trial of prohibition for more than half a century, almost one-half of the voters in Maine are officially on record as opposed to it and demanding its abolition, as the recent election on the Constitutional amendment showed.

Conditions in Ontario.

But some brief facts may be inserted here as to conditions in the non-license regions of Ontario, inasmuch as they parallel those in Maine and other prohibition territory.

In 1874 there were 6,185 licensed bars in Ontario. Under the Crooks Act of 1877 the number was reduced to 3,938. Subsequently amendments reduced the number still further from time to time. In 1910-1911, the total number was 1,938 of which 1,630 were tavern licenses, 226 shop licenses, 31 wholesale licenses and 51 club licenses. (See Schedule A., "Report on the Operation of the Liquor License Acts, Ontario, for the Year 1911," p. 57).

Of the 828 municipalities in Ontario, 311 have adopted local option, and 152 also have no sale of liquor. The prohibitionists point out that of the 365 in which licenses were granted, 118 had voted by a majority vote for local option, but had not secured the necessary three-fifths required by law. Many of the municipalities voting for local option are small, inconsequential rural places, although some towns such as Owen Sound, Midland, Orillia, and Collingwood adopted it, and as to conditions in these towns more will be said hereafter.

Consumption of Spirits Increases Under Local Option.

Notwithstanding the great decrease in the number of licenses the consumption of liquor has greatly increased, and likewise have the commitments for drunkenness. For the year ended March 31, 1910, a total of 4,446,579.33 gallons of spirits were manufactured in the Province of On-

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tario. Including the products of four distilleries in the Province of Quebec, and one at Vancouver, the total was 5,721,424.24 gallons. During the same period 18,358,387 gallons of malt liquor were made in the Province of Ontario, 10,390,828 gallons in the Province of Quebec, and a total of 38,558,201 gallons in the entire Dominion. (See, "Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues" etc., 1910" pp. 64 and 85.)

Referring to this great increase the "Canada Lancet," one of the leading technical medical journals of Canada, and one opposed to alcohol, stated in the issue of September, 1911; "In Canada, it is noticeable that while the 'dry' territory is extending itself gradually, the consumption of liquor goes on apace. The annual report of the Inland Revenue Department for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911 shows that as compared with the previous year there has been a large increase in the per capita consumption of spirits, wines and malt liquors. The totals for the last three years are as follows:

	Total gallons per head of population.
1909.....	6.239
1910.....	6.188
1911.....	6.397

"According to the ardent temperance advocates there are several reasons for the increase, and they see nothing in it to discourage them."

Considering the fact that at least 32 municipalities in Ontario went "dry" between 1906 and 1910, the above statistics are extremely illuminating. They show that the consumption of liquor has generally increased. In the last ten years the rural population in Ontario has decreased about 50,000 but the industrial cities have greatly increased in population.

During the fiscal year 1911-1912 the quantity of spirits produced in Canada was 4,784,396 proof gallons. This was a decrease, but there were more than 20,000,000 gallons additional in the warehouses. That the large supply of whiskey distilled is to a greater extent than previously used for home consumption is shown by the diminution in exports of spirits. In 1907-1908 Canada exported distillery products to the quantity of 412,859 gallons. In 1910-1911 the export had fallen to 273,963 gallons. In 1911-1912 the export was 298,769 gallons.

Commitments for Drunkenness Increase.

Although also, the number of licenses in Ontario is at present less than half the number in 1876, the commitments for drunkenness have increased. The annual report for 1911 of Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary of Ontario, states as to the number of prisoners committed for drunkenness:

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"The number committed during the year 1911 as compared with 1910 shows an increase of 511.

"The average yearly commitments for each period of five years from 1876 to 1910, inclusive are as follows:

" From 1876 to 1880 inclusive.....	3,812
" 1881 to 1885 ".....	4,016
" 1886 to 1890 ".....	3,311
" 1891 to 1895 ".....	2,703
" 1896 to 1900 ".....	1,920
" 1901 to 1905 ".....	3,186
" 1906 to 1910 ".....	4,974"

(See "Report on the Operation of the Liquor License Acts, Ontario, 1911," p. 6.)

But the tabulated statement in Schedule I, in the same report, giving the commitments for drunkenness per year shows that there was an increase of 757 in 1911 over the number committed in 1910. This increase was noted in certain no-license towns as well as licensed places. Thus, for example, Owen Sound has been under local option since 1907. In 1905 there were five commitments to the Owen Sound gaol for drunkenness; in 1906, there were 6; in 1907 there were ten; the next year 13; in 1909 there were 15; by 1910 the number had increased to 41, and in 1911 to 73. In 1911, Owen Sound contained about 13,000 population; although the population had increased from 1905 to 1911, it had by no means doubled, or anywhere near it. In fact, the population has decreased since last year because of the removal of some 500 laborers and their families to Port McNicoll, the new Canadian Pacific terminal. Yet from November, 1911, to April 30, 1912, there was a total of 86 arrests of drunks or disorderlies in that town. In one month alone, March, 1912—there were 17 convictions of drunks and disorderlies in the Owen Sound Police Court, comprising more in a single month at present than in a whole year before local option came in force.

Enforcement of the Law.

The only reply to this state of affairs made by the Dominion Alliance is that the law is not sufficiently enforced. This is an old and stale charge. It is one that was self-exposed before the Dominion Royal Commission in 1892-1893, when the same charge was made. The majority of the Commission pointed out that "it was shown that (under the Canada Temperance Act) prosecutions for breaches of the law were numerous; that between May 1886, and May 1889, the inspectors appointed by the Ontario Govern-

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ment had laid 9,457 informations, and obtained 5,663 convictions." The Commission incorporated a letter from Mr. Henry Totten, head of the License Branch of the Ontario Treasury, in which Mr. Totten stated that the inspectors chosen to enforce the law were appointed "upon the express recommendation of the temperance people." (Dominion Royal Commission Report On The Liquor Traffic," p. 67.)

Provincial Secretary W. J. Hanna of Ontario, in his report for 1911, states that of the total of \$46,545.16 fines collected for violation of the liquor law, the sum of \$11,780 was collected in local option municipalities. (p. 6).

Conditions in Northern Ontario.

It is notorious that large shipments of whiskey are continually going into local option communities in Ontario, and that there are hundreds of "blind pigs" in operation. It is common report that the profits from the illicit sale of whiskey are so great that the beneficiaries vote for local option. But inasmuch as this subject has never as yet been officially investigated by any Ontario Commission such statistics and facts as could be given here would be unofficial. So far as Northern Ontario is concerned, however, there are sufficient official statistics to indicate clearly conditions there. In Northern Ontario, there have been only a handful of licenses granted; in the mining districts, licenses are prohibited by special act.

"The report of the Superintendent of the Ontario Provincial Police," states the Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, "for the year ending October 31, 1911, shows that the members of the Force have initiated, or assisted, officers of the Liquor License Department, in 305 prosecutions under the Liquor Licenses Act. In 256 cases convictions were obtained, 28 persons were discharged, and one case was withdrawn, and 20 remain to be dealt with.

"The fines imposed, in addition to sentences of imprisonment, in a number of cases amounted to \$15,215.50.

Great Shipments of Whiskey.

"During the year the following seizures were made:—

- 8,898 bottles of whiskey
- 5 barrels of whiskey
- 164 gallons of whiskey
- 48 bottles of gin
- 2 gallons of gin
- 240 bottles of wine
- 18 barrels of wine

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237½ gallons of high wine
310 cases of beer
62 kegs of beer
2 barrels of ale"

("Report on the Operation of the Liquor License Acts, Ontario, 1911," p. 6.)

It can reasonably be assumed that large as these yearly seizures of whiskey are, they contribute only a part of the total number of shipments, for, no matter how vigilant the Provincial Police are, so many ingenious expedients are resorted to, that it may be safely stated that a large portion reaches its destination. This destination is the "blind pig" of which resorts there are hundreds in Cobalt, Porcupine and other districts. The greater part of the above seizures were made in the Cobalt and Porcupine territory where licenses are prohibited.

Home-Made "Dope."

It will be noted that 237½ gallons of high wine were seized. High wine is almost pure alcohol—usually spirit alcohol made from the refuse of sugar factories. One gallon of high wine, selling at \$4.25, will make approximately five gallons of "dope", which is a viciously intoxicating drink of deleterious alcohol, mixed with water and flavored with sugar, molasses and often tobacco juice or bluestone. This "dope" frequently sells at \$5.00 a bottle, especially in the mining districts.

The recent tour of Mr. N. W. Rowell and the Liberal members of the Ontario Parliament to Northern Ontario, revealed that despite Mr. Rowell's stand on the liquor question, many officials and residents openly declared in favor of beer licenses so as to do away with the enormous and surreptitious consumption of whiskey and "dope," and so as to bring about the abolition of the "blind pig."

IV.

Prohibitionists Modify Their Position.

The foregoing constitutes but the merest outline of the total array of facts as regards the practical working out of prohibition and local option. Yet in the face of these facts demands are still being made by the extreme prohibitionists that licenses be abolished, although among the prohibitionists there has been a growing recognition of the fact that beer licenses may, and undoubtedly will, if separately granted, have a powerful effect in diminishing the consumption of intoxicating liquors. The movement for the

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abolition of the bar in Canada gathers inspiration and force from that in the United States. But in the United States one of the chief objections to the saloon has been its active participation in politics. This charge has been true in a minor sense only; the saloons there have no such power over politics as have the trusts and financiers. It is also true that in Maine and other prohibition regions the very laws providing for prohibition have been made the basis for a corrupt and powerful political machine. This fact was long ago established as to politics in Maine for example. Thus the Right Rev. Dr. Healy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Maine, testifying before the Dominion Royal Commission, when at Portland, testified. . . . "The execution or enforcement of the law is made a political engine, and every time there is an election there is a let-up of this enforcement; that is beyond doubt . . . It has made quite a corruption fund for the electors. . . ." ("Report of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic, 1895" pp. 320-321.) This fact is as true to-day as it was then.

The participation of the saloon-keeper in politics in Canada is insignificant.

Industrial Efficiency Considered.

We shall now consider the chief arguments of the prohibitionists in favor of the abolition of license and bar. These are:—

A

That abstention from strong drink promotes industrial efficiency. This is unquestionably true as regards hard, intoxicating liquors. Excessive indulgence in anything, whether drink, food or work, is harmful. It is not true regarding moderation in drinks containing only a slight percentage of alcohol.

But this argument of the prohibitionists is based upon a number of false premises, revealing a complete lack of knowledge of industrial conditions. The most pertinent inquiry is first, what kind of drink the majority of workers prefer wherever license conditions allow them the preference. The second inquiry is whether certain kinds of work do not cause excessive thirst and whether the satisfying of this thirst is not a part of industrial efficiency.

The workers in the steel mills, for example, constitute a considerable portion of the total of the working classes in the United States and Canada. An exhaustive investigation into the condition of the steel mills in the former country was recently undertaken by a corps of investigators acting for the "Pittsburg Survey," an organization carried on by the Russell Sage Foundation in New York City. This organization is financed by the millionairess

Mrs. Russell Sage, and its purpose is to investigate conditions leading to poverty. The result of the investigation up to date has been six volumes on conditions in the steel mills. In one of these volumes entitled "The Steel Workers," by John A. Fitch, a full description is given of conditions in the steel mills. After describing at length the nervous strain, the noise and the terrific heat and tension to which the mill workers are subjected, Mr. Fitch goes on to tell how the young soon grow old in steel mills and must find play for social instincts. "The saloon and the lodge," he proceeds, "remain as the social centre for the steel workers."

What Remedy for these Conditions ?

"There are other reasons, to be sure," Fitch proceeds, "than the desire to mingle with one's fellows, for the popularity of the saloon. . . . But there is no doubt that the craving for companionship is one of the strongest reasons for its hold upon a community of working-men. The nature of mill work is such as to make the saloon habit one of the most natural ones in the world. Practically every man is affected by the heat even if he does not have a 'hot job.' The whole atmosphere is such as to induce perspiration and enhance thirst. All the workers drink water in great quantities as long as they are in the mill. Sometimes a man drinks too much, so that he leaves at the end of a day's work feeling half nauseated. Such a man steps into a saloon for something to set his stomach right. Or, if a man does not over drink during the day, he is still chronically thirsty, and it is to satisfy a real longing for drink that he stops for his beer. The dust of the mills, too, that the men have been breathing for twelve hours, sends another quota to their beer or whiskey to clear out their throats. Then comes the largest contingent of all, the men wearied with heat and work, some almost overcome and dragging their feet. They feel the necessity of a stimulant. . . . I do not think I am far wrong when I say that a large majority of steel workers sincerely believe that the regular use of alcoholic drinks is essential to keep them from breaking down. It is seldom a pleasure-seeking crowd that fills the saloons after the whistle has blown at the end of a turn. The men line up at the bar, each one taking one drink and paying for it himself. The first line of men put down their glasses and leave, and the bar is filled again with a second group. There are very few who take more than one drink on coming from the mills." ("The Steel Workers," pp. 226-227.)

Moderation of the Workers.

Here we have expert testimony, first, that the steel workers overdrink water during the day; second that the heat and tension of their work demand

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a stimulant; and third, that very few are other than moderate drinkers, and that they refresh themselves after the day's work is over. And yet there are those extremists who, living in an environment far removed from actual industrial conditions and knowing nothing of them, talk airily of the "intoxication" and "inefficiency of the worker!"

Similar testimony was given before a Dominion Parliament Select Committee on Hours of Labour, in 1910, by Daniel W. Evans, a foreman in the plant of the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, Hamilton, Ontario. Part of his testimony was as follows:

Q. You say your men work longer hours than are worked in other trades, and then you say they drink more than men in other trades?—A. Yes.

Q. I am right in that, am I?—A. Yes.

Q. What conclusion does that inevitably drive one to?—A. I do not know whether you understand that our work is warmer than any other kind of work, and they feel as anyone else who was in a warm place, that they would like a cool drink and they go out and get it.

Q. Then it is because of the nature of the work?—A. Yes.

Q. And it is not because of the class of men who are engaged in the work?—A. No, I do not suppose it is because of the class of men. ("Proceedings of the Special Committee on Bill No. 21, etc., Comprising Reports, Evidence and Correspondence, Ottawa, 1910," p. 191.)

To Deny the Workers Beer Means Illicit Whiskey.

It is announced that Hamilton is one of the places selected by the prohibition forces for a campaign to bring about local option. Should licenses be abolished (which is improbable) then the same conditions would prevail as obtain in Maine, Indiana, Ontario, and other non-license States, Counties and Municipalities. Beer would be driven out, and "blind pigs", and "pocket peddlers," vending whiskey, and a vile brand at that, would do their illicit and demoralizing traffic, at the very doors of the factories. This is precisely what happened at Muncie, Anderson, and other industrial towns in Indiana. The Steel Trust and the Glass Trust have large plants in these places, and there are large automobile and other plants. But the rural vote largely carried the counties for local option, and the result was soon seen in the swarm of "blind tigers" and "pocket peddlers" establishing themselves in the precincts of the factories.

The same has been true in Georgia and Alabama, in both of which there are large industrial plants. Georgia and Alabama were among the States adopting prohibition. The instant result was the springing up of hundreds of new "moonshine" stills, that is to say, illicit stills for the manufacture

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of whiskey. "Moonshining," stated Royal E. Cabell, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his annual report in 1910, "has increased steadily, especially in those States where State-wide prohibition laws have been enacted." In 1909, the U. S. Internal Revenue Officers found and destroyed 231 "moonshine" plants in Alabama and in 1910 destroyed 266. In Georgia 623 "moonshine" stills were detected and broken up in 1909 and in the following year 708 were destroyed. Of a total of 2,900 stills seized by the Government in 1911, Mr. Cabell stated that fully 2,000 illicit stills were raided in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Oklahoma, all prohibition States. Conditions in Alabama (in which there are great coal mines, steel plants, etc.) have become so evil that a few months ago Emmet O'Neal, the Governor of that State, stated in a message:

"The thoughtful sentiment of the American people is more and more tending to the conviction that it is the abuse and not the use of intoxicating liquors which constitutes the evil to be remedied and that the sane and proper course is to commit the traffic to private individuals under strict and stringent provisions of law.

"State-wide prohibition went into effect in Alabama on the 1st of January, 1909, but the law had not been in operation six months before its advocates claimed that it was being openly violated in all the larger towns and cities of the State, and that the remedy for this deplorable condition could be found in the passage of additional and more stringent laws.

"The State of Alabama has now one of the best laws for the regulation and control of the liquor traffic of any State in the Union. It has divorced the liquor traffic from politics, and this it has accomplished by the following method: The law itself fixes the amount of license for State, county and city wherever the traffic is legalized, and thus removes from those who desire to engage in the business any motive or opportunity to undertake to control municipal or county elections."

It is obvious that the argument that prohibition promotes industrial efficiency is both erroneous and fatuous. It is based fundamentally upon the expectation that abolishing license and the bar will abolish the drinking of liquor. But the inevitable and incontrovertible result is to supplant a mild beverage like beer by hard, and often vicious, intoxicants, which are surreptitiously sold by "blind pigs" or "pocket peddlers." In nearly every case the sale of liquor is also driven from the public bars into the home.

Alcoholic "Patent Medicines."

It is also the uniform experience that wherever and whenever prohibition is introduced, there springs instantly into existence two dangerous and noxious factors:

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1. The manufacture or indiscriminate sale of certain "patent medicines," nostrums, "fruit cordials," "lime juice extracts," Jamaica ginger preparations and similar disguised concoctions, many of which contain a higher percentage of alcohol than many brands of whiskey.

2. The drug habit—the use of cocaine, morphine, etc.,—is introduced and grows to alarming proportions.

The Dominion Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic incorporated testimony dealing with both these factors. Thus, for example, the majority report of the Commission dealing with the result of the Scott Act summarized the testimony of Dr. John F. Gillis, who had practised at Summerside for 14 years: "... He thought that the sale of patent medicines had increased and that the large consumption resulted from the alcohol which they contained. Perhaps those who bought patent medicines did not know what they contained, but they sowed the seed and gave the appetite for drink.... He said that some of the country people manufactured a kind of liquor from blueberries and spirits and called it 'shrub' and that they occasionally used it as medicine. t of The Royal Commission," etc., p. 115.)

An Extended List.

The United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue issued on July 5, 1910, a revised list of alleged alcoholic medicinal preparations, 209 of which should be classed as alcoholic beverages instead of medicine, notwithstanding the fact that they are sold in drug stores. Their sale covers Canada as well as the United States. Although far from being a complete one, the list contained nearly 100 different kinds of "Bitters," about 30 "Tonics," the same number of "Cordials," an edifying assortment of "Liver and Kidney Cures," "La Grippe Specifics," "Cough Cures" and "Dyspepsia Remedies." Some of the names of these are suggestive, such as "Zig-Zag," "U-Go," "Dandy Bracer," "Black Tonic," "Sure Thing Tonic," "Rejuvenating Iron and Herb Juice," "Rockandy Cough Cure," "Honey Wine," etc.

After making an exhaustive investigation of the liquor question, including the sales of patent medicines, the Committee of Fifty of New York City published two volumes giving the facts ascertained. In his report, in Vol. II, Dr. H. P. Bowditch, one of the leading physicians in Massachusetts, states that Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a widely advertised patent medicine, contains 26.2 per cent of alcohol, and says that from the figures it would appear that 300,000 bottles of this "blood purifier" are sold annually in Massachusetts alone. In Massachusetts there are a number of local option municipalities.

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"It is clear," Dr. Bowditch goes on, "that very large quantities of drinks containing a greater percentage of alcohol than ordinary wine and beers are consumed among the most rigorous of total abstinence circles, and one of the foremost advocates of total abstinence has permitted her picture to be used as an advertisement of one of the most alcoholic of these drinks." ("Physiological Aspects of the Liquor Problem." Vol. II, p. 345.)

The table of Statistics submitted by Dr. Bowditch shows that "Greene's Nervura," a "nerve tonic," contains 17.2 per cent. alcohol, and has a "very large" sale in all of the New England States; that "Paine's Celery Compound," another "nerve tonic," contains 21.0 per cent. of alcohol, and that "Hood's Sarsaparilla," another widely-advertised patent medicine, contains 18.8 per cent of alcohol. All of these, as well as others enumerated in the list, have very large or considerable sales. (Ibid., Vol. II, pp. 346-347.)

Alcoholic "Temperance Drink" Concoctions.

In its investigation and analysis of various "temperance" drinks the Chief Analyst's Bureau of the Dominion Inland Revenue Department has uncovered many illuminating facts. It found that of 769 samples of "temperance drinks," 26.1 per cent. contained preservatives. (Report For Year Ending March 31, 1907, Part III, p. 23.)

Reporting on his investigation in 1908, of "unfermented grape juices," A. McGill, Dominion Chief Analyst, stated as to certain of the samples analyzed:—

No. 29738, made in Brantford and Pelee Island, contained 10.67 per cent. of alcohol, yet was labelled, "Unfermented Grape Juice."

No. 32613, labelled "Unfermented Grape Juice, for Sacramental and Medicinal Use," contained 18.81 per cent. of proof spirit.

No. 34604, made in Ontario and sold as unfermented grape juice, contained 24.69 per cent. of proof spirit.

No. 35342, labelled "Gely's Non-Alcoholic Wine" and "This wine is produced from the pure grape juice only, and warranted free from any alcohol," was found to contain 31.32 per cent of proof spirit.

No. 34313, made at St. Catharines, Ont. was labelled by the vendor "Unfermented Grape Juice." It was found to contain 25.01 per cent of alcohol. (Report for 1910, Part III, p. 242.)

These are a few of a large number of examples of patent medicines and "temperance drinks" which are far more alcoholic than beer, and some of which contain as much alcohol as certain brands of whiskey.

As for the increase of the drug habit, that will be dealt with later in this memorandum.

B

Social Degeneration.

The second argument invariably used by the prohibitionists is that the liquor traffic produces social degeneration. This is one of the sweeping statements which, of themselves, militates strongly to discredit the prohibitionists' position. To the scientific sociologist and political economist this argument cannot avoid being grotesque. A part of a truth is magnified to comprehend a situation produced by diverse factors.

Social degeneration admittedly ensues from inability to secure the things necessary to a normal life. These things include proper food, proper shelter, housing, education—in brief, an environment calculated to develop human beings physically and mentally. Possessed of these things, no family sinks into a state of degeneration. The proof of this statement is seen in the large number of individuals and families who, secure in position or in means, drink liquors yet without injurious effect. Who, it may be asked, consume the large imports of expensive champagnes and other liquors. Among the class that does this, no social degeneration is seen.

On the other hand, when millions of workers, men, women, and children, have to subsist on a scanty wage, incompatible with the rising cost of living, or cannot secure steady work or any work, the processes that make for social degeneration are at once seen. Unable to secure the things needful for a normal life, the worker and his family often sink suddenly or gradually into a state of physical, moral and mental degeneration.

The Causes.

The slum population steadily increases and so does prostitution. Long hours of work, child labour, malnutrition, adulterated food, unsanitary factories and houses and other causes all have their unescapable effect in producing social degeneration. In individual cases, addiction to strong drink intensifies this degeneration, but it is not (speaking in mass) the primary cause. Moreover, the number of habitual drunkards is infinitesimal compared to the immense number of workers, both manual and professional, who have a hard time existing, yet who either do not drink or who drink very moderately.

These statements of fact are entrenched by a great number of investigations and authorities of which only a few can be cited here. It will be recalled that Mr. Charles Booth devoted his fortune to a long and exhaustive investigation of the conditions of the poor in the slums of London, England. The result was those monumental volumes, "Labour and the Life of the People." Citing from the facts in this work, Hobson, in his "Problems of Poverty," recently published, says: (pp. 174-175.)

Statistics of London Slums.

"The following is the result of very careful analysis of 4,000 cases of 'very poor' undertaken by Mr. Charles Booth. These are grouped as follows according to the apparent causes of distress:—

" 4 per cent are loafers.

14 per cent are attributed to drink and thriftlessness.

27 per cent are due to illness, large families or other misfortunes.

55 per cent are assigned to questions of employment."

"Here, in the lowest class of city poor, moral defects are the direct cause in only 18 per cent of cases, though they have acted as contributory or indirect causes in a large number.

"In the classes just above the 'very poor,' 68 per cent of poverty is attributed to 'questions of employment' and only 13 per cent. to drink and thriftlessness. In the lowest part of Whitechapel drink figures very slightly, affecting only 4 per cent. of the very poor, and one per cent. of the poor, according to Mr. Booth. Even applied to a higher grade of labour, a close investigation of the facts discloses a grossly exaggerated idea of the sums spent in drink by city workers in receipt of good wages. A careful inquiry into the expenditure of three hundred Amalgamated Engineers, during a period of two years, yielded an average of 1 shilling and nine-pence a week spent on drink.

"So, too, in the cases brought to the notice of the Lords' Committee, drink and personal vices do not play the most important part.

"The Rev. S. A. Burnett, who knows East London so well, does not find the origin of poverty in the vices of the poor. Terrible as are the results of drunkenness, impurity, unthrift, idleness, disregard of sanitary rules, it is not possible, looking fairly at the facts, to regard these as the main sources of poverty. If we are not carried away by a spirit of special fanaticism, we shall look upon these evils as the natural and necessary accessories of the struggle for a livelihood carried on under the industrial conditions of our age and country."

The Effect of Wretched Social Conditions.

The fact is that liquor instead of causing social degeneration, is (in the overwhelming number of cases) the effect of social degeneration. "I wrote as early as 1881," says Professor Enrico Ferri in his "Criminal Sociology," "that alcoholism, prior to its becoming a cause, is the effect of wretched social conditions in the poorer classes; and that to the one-sided simplicity of economic causes it is necessary to add certain bio-psychical conditions of physical environment which go far to determine the geographical distribution of spirit-alcoholism (chronic and more serious in northern

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countries and provinces), and wine alcoholism (acute and less deep-seated in the countries and provinces of the south)." (See "Criminal Sociology," p. 120.)

Unemployment and Low Wages.

Unemployment and low wages and long, tedious hours of labour, with all of the evils that they entail, are prime factors in producing social degeneration. The results of the United States census of 1910 are not yet available, but the census of 1900 showed that no less than 6,468,964 wage workers were out of employment for periods of from one to twelve months. Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman, perhaps the foremost statistician in the United States, estimates that the number of fatal accidents to adult wage workers in the United States is between 30,000 and 35,000 a year, and that there is a yearly total of 1,250,400 non-fatal accidents in industry. The question persistently occurs: What becomes of the families of these breadwinners when support ceases? Professor Scott Nearing, in his "Wages In The United States," shows that three-quarters of the adult males and nineteen-twentieths of the adult females in the industries of North-Eastern and North Central United States actually earn less than \$600 a year. Yet a decent living for a family of six is computed to mean an expense of \$850 a year!

Child Labour.

So universally acknowledged is the effect of child labour in producing social degeneration, that it is not necessary here to enter upon that subject. But we shall briefly describe a few of the facts recently brought out before a Dominion Parliamentary Committee regarding the degenerating effects of exhausting factory life and long hours of labour.

Destructive Effects of Long Working Hours.

Of the hundreds of petitions in favor of a shorter work day from labour organizations in Canada, we shall here simply cite a few extracts. The Hamilton, Ont., Trades and Labour Council declared that industrial accidents were more numerous in the closing hours when the energy of the workers was exhausted, and that "the shortening of the work-day is being recognized as an effective aid in combatting the ravages of tuberculosis, which disease claims such a large percentage of working people. Statistics supplied by the Cigar Makers' Union show that the death rate from this cause has decreased from 51 per cent to 20 per cent. from 1888 to 1905. A large measure of credit is given by their statisticians to the shortening of the work-day. The experience of other trade unions in their death and

disability claims have been similar." ("Proceedings of the Special Committee on Bill No. 21, etc., 1910, Appendix No. 4," pp. 623-624.)

"The meagre salary which the workingman receives for the work performed," petitioned the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, No. 368, of the City of Quebec, "has become altogether inadequate to the needs of his family, and he can no longer provide for the education of his children when they reach the age of fourteen or fifteen, and so boys and girls have to go and swell the masses who work in the manufactories." (Ibid. p. 634.) These are only two typical extracts from a mass of similar petitions, all pointing out that a shorter work day meant less exhaustion and degenerative influences, and more time for the home and family and for self development.

Yet it is a significant fact that frequently the very forces prominent in demanding prohibition on the ground that it will benefit the worker and save him from poverty and degeneration are those which stubbornly oppose every attempt on the part of the worker to better his condition. The members of the Board of Trade in Orillia, Ont., for instance, were largely instrumental in bringing about the abolition of licenses in that town. Yet, in 1910, when every labour organization in Canada was petitioning for the passage of the Eight-Hour Day Act by the Dominion Parliament, the Orillia Board of Trade sent in a protest. (See Ibid., Appendix No. 4, p. 435.) The same was true in Collingwood and Midland, Ont., both of which are now "dry" towns.

If license and liquor are responsible for social degeneration, why is it that slums and almshouses are as comparatively crowded in prohibition regions as in non-prohibition regions?

There are, in all, 32,000,000 wage-workers in the United States and millions more in Canada. How many of them would be able to retain their jobs if they drank excessively? A certain number do drink to excess but a minute number compared to the whole. Social degeneration indisputably results from the factors here summarized.

C

Causes of Crime.

The third argument of the prohibitionists is that liquor is the prolific source of crime.

In making this statement they begin with what is an effect instead of a cause. Crimes under the head of offences against property are more often than not produced by destitution. A certain number of crimes against the person are associated with crimes against property. The proof of this fact is seen in the uncontrovertible fact that after every commercial

panic crime enormously increases. The Charity Organization Society of New York reported that after the panic of 1907 crime increased fully 50 per cent.

DeQuiros, in his notable work, "Modern Criminality," the English translation of which has been brought out at the instance of the U. S. "National Conference of Criminal Law," quotes Colajanni, with approval: ".... This feature of the *direct* influence of the economic system on crimes, especially those against property is enormous. But the indirect influence is not less evident and powerful. Wars, the present industrial system, the family, political institutions, idleness and vagrancy, prostitution, education, etc., are so many causes of crime. Suppose alcoholism possesses all of the criminal influence attributed to it, to what conditions does this vice owe its allegiance genetically? To poverty.... Poverty engenders likewise vagrancy, and not vagrancy poverty...." Poverty causes prostitution to avoid starvation. "The direct relation between poverty, economical misery and crimes against property is easily perceived, but it is also not less real in relation to crimes against the person, especially through the indirect influence due to necessity, and to the degree and kind of education received." ("Modern Theories of Criminality," p. 78.)

Professional Criminals.

In a very elaborate Bulletin prepared by Rev. Frederick H. Wines, in connection with the United States' Census of 1890, on the statistics of homicide, he stated that non-employment was a direct cause of crime. But professional criminals rarely drink. Dr. Thomas Travis, who has made an exhaustive study of crime, says: "Intoxication is a rare phenomenon in the juvenile.... In the adult offender guilty of the most serious crime alcoholism is relatively rare. The professional criminal is too 'wise' to drink. The criminals who drink are usually the short term men, 'bums,' loafers, petty thieves, 'good-for-nothings,' and the like who crowd our penitentiaries. Drahm concludes that little criminality is caused by drink...." ("The Young Malefactor: A Study in Juvenile Delinquency, Its Causes and Treatment.")

The Dominion of Canada Report on Criminal Statistics for 1908 stated that of every hundred persons convicted in 1908, there were 56 who used liquor moderately, and 21 who were immoderate drinkers. ("Criminal Statistics for the Year ended September 30, 1908," p. xxx.) Unfortunately the report does not specify what *kind* of liquor was used. The Ontario Society for the Reformation of Inebriates, in Toronto, which has kept track of at least 1,000 cases in the police courts of that city during the last ten years, states that the big majority of cases—almost without exception—

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are cases of drunkenness caused by addiction to whiskey. Of course, the original cause which drove these men to drink was largely economic adversity.

Cocaine Crowding the Penitentiaries.

But it appears that liquor is much less the cause of crime than the drug habit. Rev. John Rollit, the Protestant Chaplain of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, Quebec, reported, April 1, 1910, to the Dominion Government as to the increase of prisoners: "... The increase is, I fear, largely due to the drug habit which is alarmingly on the increase amongst the younger men and boys. A few years ago an occasional 'drug fiend' would be met amongst the newcomers but he was usually of mature age, and had begun his downward career by using liquor; now it is a common occurrence to be told by the youthful criminals that not liquor but morphine, cocaine, etc., caused their downfall. When asked how they obtained the drug, the law being so strict, they reply that there is no difficulty getting all they want of it...." ("Report of the Minister of Justice as to the Penitentiaries of Canada, etc., 1911," p. 54.)

The growth and prevalence of the drug habit, especially in prohibition communities, is one of the most striking characteristics. The Chief of Police of Bangor, Maine, recently called attention to the appalling spread of the use of cocaine, especially in the adjacent rural districts. The Provincial Police of Ontario are constantly on the lookout for "snowbirds," as cocaine users are called in the non-license districts of Northern Ontario. Cocaine is often put up and sold in drug stores in the form of "cures." The "I. C. R.," a spurious catarrh cure, made in Boston, contains two and a half per cent. of hydrochlorate of cocaine. Other such fake "cures" are sold; the "Anglo-American Catarrh Powder;" 16 different varieties of "Coca-Wine," the "Crown Catarrhal Powder," "Dr. Cole's Catarrh Cure" and many others. Upon analysis by the Massachusetts Board of Health ("Report upon Food and Drug Inspection, 1907," p. 46) all of these were found to contain cocaine.

The Real Training School for Criminals.

As a matter of fact, so far as experienced, professional crime is concerned in Canada, liquor has little or no responsibility in causing it. The one factor most responsible has been the segregation of prisoners, under which system boys have been indiscriminately herded with hardened criminals. Douglas Stewart and G. W. Dawson, Dominion Inspectors of Prisons, report: "We regret to state that the practise of committing juveniles to the peniten-

riaries is still too common. Ten per cent. of the entire prison population is composed of lads under twenty years of age. At St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary the juveniles constitute 15 per cent. This lamentable condition is partially due to the restrictions placed upon the judiciary by the provisions of the penal code, and partially to the fact that certain members of the judiciary do not realize the unsuitability of the penitentiary for persons of immature age." ("Report of the Minister of Justice as to the Penitentiaries of Canada," 1911, p. 2.)

Warden John C. Brown of the British Columbia Penitentiary reports that a considerable percentage of the prisoners received during 15 months were "young men, who, being strangers in the country, destitute and unable to work, resorted to theft." (Ibid., 1910, p. 30.) Here we again see that not liquor but destitution is the primary cause of theft. Warden J. M. Platt of Kingston Penitentiary reports that "a large proportion of our prison population are recidivists. Many have served several terms in the same prison, and many can and do boast of having travelled from prison to prison over half of the continent." Warden Platt proceeds to tell how the young offender becomes hardened and initiated into all the tricks and psychology of crime by being associated in prison with the older criminals. Nevertheless, many a released young ex-convict, meaning to do his best is sneered at and scoffed. He cannot get employment, and in despair turns to his old associates in crime. (Ibid., p. 283.)

Warden Beauchamp of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary reports that young offenders should not be classed in prison with old and dangerous characters and points out the consequences whereby the penitentiaries under the existing systems are nothing more or less practically than training schools for criminals. Chaplain Rollit, of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, and Chaplain Byron H. Thomas, of Dorchester Penitentiary, report the same. (Ibid., pp. 303-305.) Thus it is that so great a number of very young offenders are converted into thoroughly sophisticated criminals, and return to swell the prison population.

As to "Liquor Filling the Jails."

We now come to the customary charge on the part of the advocates of prohibition that the open selling of liquor fills the jails. The Dominion Royal Commission of 1892-1895 investigated this aspect thoroughly. The comprehensive list of statistics appended to the report showed these among other facts: ("Report of Dominion Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic," 1895," pp. 336-337.)

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RATIO OF ARRESTS PER 1,000 POPULATION, 1892

	For All Offences	Drunk - Cases
Portland.....	56.42	39.14
Bangor.....	74.17	48.10
Montreal.....	32.17	11.36
Toronto.....	47.19	19.11
Quebec.....	12.90	7.68
Ottawa.....	16.38	8.03

In another comparative table, the number of convicts in penitentiaries, prisoners in jails and paupers in almshouses in the prohibition States of Kansas, Iowa, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Vermont and Maine was compared with the number in the licensed States of Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Mississippi, Rhode Island, West Virginia and Nebraska.

The ratios per 1,000 population were as follows:—

	Convicts in the Penitentiaries	Prisoners in Jails	Paupers in Almshouses
Prohibition States.....	0.399	0.249	0.986
Licensed States.....	0.385	0.215	0.818

(See "Report of Dominion Royal Commission," etc., 1895, p. 273.)

For the two offences alone of intoxication and the illegal selling of liquor there is now an average of 6,500 total commitments a year in the jails of Maine.

"Blind Pigs" as Instigators of Crime.

It is an established fact, abundantly attested, that prohibition creates not only evasions and violations of the law by the thousand fold, but the resorts it is responsible for are direct instigators of crime. For example, Cobalt, Ont., is one of the richest, if not the richest, silver-mining district in the world. It is, by the Mining Act, rigidly non-license. On good authority, it can be stated that there are at least 100 "blind pigs" in that one town. They, of course, sell whiskey and "dope." The most serious offence in Cobalt in the line of theft is that of the miners "high-grading"—that is stealing quantities of ore almost pure silver. Fully 90 per cent. of these thefts have their inception in the "blind pigs" which also act as "fences"—receivers and disposers of stolen goods.

Apart from what is defined in the penal code as crimes, there are other qualities developed by prohibition, the baneful effect of which upon society collectively and individually cannot be fully estimated. Cunning, hypocrisy, etc., are sinister social evils of the most insidious, demoralizing and degenerative nature. Who can doubt this?

White Slavery.

Finally one of the greatest crimes of present times, one repugnant to every instinct of civilization— the white slave traffic— has absolutely no connection with the liquor trade. In the United States, at least, 100,000 innocent girls are decoyed and sold every year for purposes of enforced prostitution. The same traffic is carried on in European countries and presumably in Canada. (The report of the New York State Special Commission on Emigration, 1910; the report of the Special Congressional Committee on Employment Agencies; the report of the Vice Commission of Chicago, and the records of the U.S. Federal and State Courts give shocking details on the nature and scope of this horrible traffic. There is also a treaty between the U.S., Great Britain, France, etc., with the object of putting a stop to it, if possible.)

D

An Argument Analyzed.

The next argument of the prohibitionists is that the licensing of the sale of liquor and the consumption of liquor causes poverty. Undoubtedly, as a supplementary cause, this is true in individual cases. But these cases are of comparatively slight account considering the mass of poverty produced by other causes, as enumerated above. Statistics as to the poverty and pauperism in the Dominion of Canada are not available, but those pertaining to the United States are. The results of the census of 1910 cannot yet be consulted, but a special census on paupers in almshouses, taken in 1903, showed a total of 81,764 paupers in almshouses in the United States. Of the whole number 42,205 were native white, 32,136 foreign born, and 6,910 colored.

Paupers in Prohibition States.

The prohibition States showed a high percentage of paupers in almshouses. The ratio per 100,000 population was: Maine, 163.1; Kansas, 52.5; North Dakota, 50.4. Most of the licensed States revealed lower percentages for the same ratio. In Texas, for example, the number of paupers in almshouses was 27.3; in Florida, 21.5; in Louisiana, 10.1; in Minnesota, 28.6; in Nebraska, 43.5 per 100,000, etc. Even in New York State, with the enormous immigration pouring into the port of New York City, the ratio was 139.8—less than that of Maine. Likewise Pennsylvania, with 135.6. In States such as California and Connecticut, where the percentages were very high, the greater number of the almshouse paupers were foreign born. They were often immigrants who

became penniless. ("Statistical Abstract of the United States," 1911.) ("Bureau of Statistics, Dep't. of Commerce and Labour" p. 69.)

The Prime Cause of Poverty.

The number of paupers in almshouses is only a slight fraction of the degree of poverty outside. In the foregoing pages we have shown that the main causes of poverty are economic conditions, such as unemployment, low wages, high cost of living, etc. The wages of skilled workmen have increased by an average of 20 or 25 per cent. in the last ten years, but those of unskilled workers have not made the same gain. During about the same time, according to Bradstreet's, the increase in the average wholesale price of 106 general commodities from 1896 to 1910, was 52.3 per cent. The "Special Report on Wholesale Prices in Canada," issued in 1910, by the Dominion Department of Labour, estimated (p. 10) that comparing the year 1907 with that of 1897, the advance in the price of commodities amounted to approximately 37 per cent. This did not include rent which has everywhere, especially in the cities, greatly increased, and which, in the average family, forms one of the most important items of expenditure.

Here we see unquestionably the elements productive of poverty. We have seen from authorities cited, how moderately the workers drink; those in the steel mills, for instance, taking only one drink after the day's work. Bulletin No. 77 of the U. S. Bureau of Labor states that an investigation conducted by that Bureau showed that the total average expenditure a year by each workingman's family for liquor was only 1.62 per cent of the entire expenditure for the year. Surely, the expenditure of a few dollars a year for drink by a workingman's family cannot be productive (in itself) of the widespread existing poverty. The real causes have been touched upon here.

E

Factors Causing Insanity.

The fifth contention of the prohibitionists is that liquor produces insanity. But it should be noted that they fail to specify what kind of liquor does this. Different liquors have different physiological and psychical results. Medical reports show that in France and elsewhere the excessive indulgence in absinthe has a ruinous effect upon sanity; in England, gin and brandy; and in other countries whiskey, etc. Beer, when used in moderation, has no such effects.

Other causes, however, have a far greater influence in causing insanity than liquor. Testifying before the "Dominion Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic," Dr. Edwin F. Blanchard, Superintendent for the Hospital

for the Insane, Charlottetown, stated that not more than 5 per cent. of the cases, if as much, were due to drunkenness, although, he further said, drink might have indirectly caused more cases. (p. 116.) The majority of the Commission reported upon the mass of evidence submitted:

Royal Commission's Conclusions.

"The Commissioners have not been able to find any substantial evidence proving that the insane population has to any considerable extent increased through the drinking habits of the people of the Dominion, and it may be observed that whilst the insane of the country have, as between 1871 and 1891, increased in a greater ratio than the population, the consumption in the Dominion of liquor per capita has in the same period materially decreased." (p. 43.)

Insanity in Maine.

On the other hand, in the prohibition State of Maine, where whiskey, and particularly whiskey of an adulterated and vile kind is drunk, alcoholism is responsible for a considerable proportion of the insane. A recent annual report of Dr. Bigelow T. Sanborn, Superintendent of the Maine Insane Asylum, showed that alcoholism caused the derangement of 22 of the 174 men inmates and that of two of the 101 women inmates.

What the Statistics Show in Ontario.

Privation, worry, overwork, overstrain, religious mania, and similar causes have a far greater effect in causing insanity than liquor.

Thus, consulting the latest available report covering the Hospitals for the Insane in Ontario, we find these assigned causes in the cases admitted during the year 1910-1911:

A total of 78 cases due to adverse conditions such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc. Of the 78, there were 48 women.

A total of 150 cases due to mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above). Of these 150 cases, 91 were women.

A total of 20 cases due to religious excitement. Thirteen were women.

Eighteen cases due to love affairs (including seduction) and to fright and nervous shock.

Under the head of physical causes, 79 cases (of which 12 were women) were due to alcoholism. (This is a significant fact considering that so large a number of Ontario's municipalities are "dry," and that a large number of the insane came from "dry" districts.)

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Isolation drove four insane; 23 cases were due to privation and overwork; 9 to the drug habit; and the remainder of a total of 1,140 cases to venereal diseases, self-abusive habits, pregnancy, epilepsy, senility, inherited predisposition and other bodily afflictions or diseases. (See "Annual Report, Hospitals for the Insane, Province of Ontario." p. xxii.)

Findings of the Committee of Fifty.

The investigation conducted by the Committee of Fifty in certain States showed, as the report stated: "The data obtained for the insane have been compiled into tables which are herewith presented. From these tables it appears that of 5,145 insane persons, 2,008 or 39.03 per cent. were total abstainers. . . . Of the excessive drinkers among the insane there were 12.22 per cent; the Massachusetts statistics giving 16.94 per cent., Bellevue Hospital (New York City) 21.54 per cent., and the Presbyterian Hospital (New York City) 14.90 per cent. ("Physiological Aspects of the Liquor Problem," Vol. 1., p. 341.)

Hence we see that while the excessive drinking of intoxicating liquor does cause a certain amount of insanity, yet even at that, the total proportion as ascertained by careful medical examination is only an average of 12.22 per cent. of the whole. When 39.03 per cent. are found to be total abstainers, the unfounded and grossly exaggerated nature of the sweeping assertion that "liquor is the prime cause of insanity" is at once seen. Even as a contributing cause, liquor is less of an influence than many other factors, here enumerated, productive of insanity. When excessive drinking results in so small a percentage, it is evident that moderate drinking must have no effects whatever.

FACTS PERTAINING TO THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

If, as the prohibitionists confidently claim, the reduction in the number of licenses and the steadily increasing area under prohibitive laws inevitably tend to decrease the consumption of liquors and the extent of drunkenness and crime, then the official returns ought unmistakably to prove this contention.

Official statistics, however, show the reverse. Although the greater portion of the municipalities and rural regions of the Province of Quebec

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are under prohibitive or limitative by-laws or are non-licensed places without any specific by-law, and although the number of licenses in the large cities has been reduced, nevertheless the commitments for drunkenness and crime have increased in the Province of Quebec.

Prohibition Increases Drunkenness and Crime in Quebec.

Of the 5,417 persons sentenced to prison in the Province in 1907, a total of 1,873 men and 290 women were intemperate. The Provincial Inspectors of Prisons reported a marked decrease in the number of sentences pronounced for theft and drunkenness. ("Thirty-eighth Report of The Inspectors of Prisons and Asylums, for the year 1907," pp. 9 and 11.) But, consecutively with the growth and expansion of the prohibition area, the large number of commitals for drunkenness has continued. Two years later—in 1909—of the 7,320 persons sentenced to imprisonment, 3,016 men and 485 women were intemperate. ("Fortieth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons, Province of Quebec, 1909," p. 8). In the next year, 1910, a total of 7,375 persons were sentenced to prison. Of these, 3,167 men and 473 women were intemperate. ("Forty-first Report of the Inspectors of Prisons, etc., for the year 1910," p. 8). The report for 1911 is not yet available.

The official returns showing the number of sentences in the provincial prisons of Quebec for the specific offences of assault, drunkenness, vagrancy and theft from 1906 to 1910 are :

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Total arrests for all offences.....	6,380	5,417	8,085	7,320	7,375
Number imprisoned for these four offences:					
Assaults.....	347	403	622	440	416
Drunkenness.....	2,331	1,385	2,738	2,568	2,784
Vagrancy.....	712	806	1,307	1,063	847
Theft.....	801	694	1,658	1,189	1,380

(See "Reports of The Inspectors of Prisons, P.Q." for 1907, p. 11; for 1909, p. 11, and for 1910, p. 11.)

It is thus evident that not only have commitals for drunkenness and theft not decreased, as was so sanguinely predicted by the advocates of prohibition, but that they have (on the whole) actually increased.

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It is a fact worthy of comment that of the large number of prisoners so many were illiterate.

Of the 5,417 persons sentenced in 1907 to the provincial prisons in the Province of Quebec, 1,102 men and 173 women were unable to read and write.

Of the 7,320 persons sent in 1909 to prison, 1,387 men and 305 women could not read or write.

In 1910, of a total of 7,375 persons imprisoned, 1,441 men and 293 women were unable to read or write.

Illiteracy is the fruitful parent of crime; and it is precisely among this class, ignorant of the principles of moderation and temperance, that so large a number of inebriates is to be found. The drink to which they are often addicted is what is called "white whiskey" which is nothing more or less than sugar-refuse alcohol, adulterated and deleteriously flavored.

Extent of Intoxication in Prohibition Regions.

If the claims of the prohibitionists that drunkenness decreases with the decrease or abolition of licenses were to be accepted, then it would follow that intoxication would be rare in sections which are largely or wholly under prohibitory laws. But such is far from being the case. In the latest available report of the Inspectors of Prisons of the Province of Quebec we find that it is in those very regions that, in proportion to population, the number of intemperate persons sentenced to prison is excessive. For example:

Of the 25 prisoners confined to the prison of Chicoutimi, 14 were intemperate. Of these, 12 were men and 2 were women. Yet in this district, four municipalities are under prohibitory by-laws, one municipality has limitative by-laws, and 11 municipalities have no license. There are only three licensed hotels and four licensed retail shops (at Chicoutimi) in the entire district.

Of the 27 prisoners in the prison of the district of Kamouraska (at Fraserville) 20 were intemperate. Yet in this district there is not a single license. Twelve municipalities have prohibitory by-laws, and in the other six there are no licenses.

Of the 47 prisoners in the prison of the district of Joliette, 25 were intemperate. Yet in this district three municipalities are under prohibitory by-laws, and 20 municipalities are without licenses. There are twenty-two hotel licenses and twelve retail shops.

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Of the 101 prisoners in the prison of the district of Rimouski, 30 were intemperate. Yet in this district four municipalities are under prohibitory by-laws, and 13 have no licenses. There is not a license in the entire district.

Of the 296 prisoners in the prison of the district of St. Francis (at Sherbrooke) 230 were intemperate—208 men and 22 women. This is an enormous proportion. It could not be worse if there were a license in every municipality. Yet in this district 41 municipalities or parishes are under prohibitory by-laws, four are under limitative by-laws and two municipalities are without licenses. There is a considerable number of licensed hotels,—33 in all—but this district is the seat of a large manufacturing industry and population of which Sherbrooke is the centre. The number of licenses in Sherbrooke is limited by statute.

Of the 41 prisoners in the prison of the district of Richelieu (at Sorel) 29 were intemperate. Yet in this district eight municipalities or parishes are under prohibitory by-laws, one is under limitative by-law, and 18 have no licenses. At Sorel, where there are 11 hotels and 8 retail shops, the number of licenses is strictly limited by statute. In the entire district there are only 33 hotels.

Of the 28 prisoners in the prison of the district of Beauce (at St. Joseph) 23 were intemperate. And this notwithstanding the fact that 28 municipalities have been without licenses. In the whole district there are only two licenses (for the sale of Canadian wine) and one retail shop license.

Of the 67 prisoners in the prison of the district of Bedford (at Sweetsburg) 48 were intemperate. In this district seven municipalities or parishes have been under prohibitory by-laws, seven have been under limitative by-laws, and 10 without licenses. In the remainder, the licensed places are nearly all hotels.

Of the 282 prisoners in the prison of the district of Three Rivers, 275 were intemperate. Yet in this district, the most populous between Montreal and Quebec, there are 26 municipalities or parishes under prohibitory by-laws, 6 under limitative by-laws, and 34 without licenses. In the city of Three Rivers, licenses are limited by statute to 12 hotels and 19 retail shops. A very considerable proportion of those arrested for drunkenness come from outlying districts.

(The above statistics as to the number of intemperate prisoners are taken from the "Forty-first Report of The Inspectors of the Prisons of the Province of Quebec for the year 1910," pages 26, 29, 32, 37, 68, 74, 80, 88, etc).

These are typical examples from the official returns showing that drunkenness and crime persist to an alarming extent in prohibition communities. It is not beer that produces this deplorable state of affairs;

for, as has been pointed out, beer because of its bulkiness and difficulty of concealment and its unpalatability when warm, is driven out wherever prohibition is adopted, and whiskey or "white whiskey" which lend themselves readily to surreptitious sale and concealment are consumed on a widespread scale. When it is recalled that beer contains only three to four per cent of alcohol, while whiskey contains fifty per cent or more, and "white whiskey" is almost all alcohol, and of a peculiarly vicious nature, the destructive effects of the consumption of the latter intoxicants in filling the prisons are readily seen.

Large Output of Whiskey.

If prohibition tends strongly to decrease the demand for hard intoxicating liquors, the returns of the manufacture of those liquors would infallibly show it. But the progress of the prohibition movement has been accompanied by a steady production of whiskey.

For the year ending June 30th, 1906, the distilleries in the Province of Quebec manufactured 803,775.01 gallons of whiskey.

Three years later—for the year ending June 30th, 1909—966,648.60 gallons were manufactured in this Province.

For the year ending June 30, 1910, the quantity distilled in the Province of Quebec increased to 1,172,795.80 gallons.

During the year ending March 31, 1911, a total of 1,170,676.75 gallons of whiskey was manufactured, and in the year ending March 31, 1912, a total of 971,619.19 gallons of whiskey was produced in the Province of Quebec. This was a seeming decrease, but it was offset by the decrease in exports. The whiskey business has been in a thriving condition. (See "Inland Revenue Reports," 1906, p. 70; for 1909, p. 72; for 1910, p. 64; for 1911, p. 64; and for 1912, p. 64).

These figures do not, of course, include the very considerable amount of "white whiskey" consumed in the Province of Quebec. As has been already explained, "white whiskey" is raw alcohol, made commonly from the refuse of sugar factories, and flavored with various substances, making a far more vicious and intoxicating drink than even ordinary whiskey.

Illicit Sale of Whiskey.

With the extension of the prohibition area in the Province of Quebec, the result has been precisely the same as that characteristic of all other prohibition communities. Instead of licensed places regulated by law and responsible to law, "blind pigs" conducted by irresponsible and lawless men and women, and often operated in private homes, have sprung up and

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done a thriving trade. Concerned only with making profits, and having no responsibility before the law, the keepers of these illicit resorts or the "pocket peddlers" are callous as to whom they sell whiskey; often it is sold to mere minors, thus demoralizing youth itself. In licensed places, the selling of liquor to boys would not be tolerated, for, apart from other considerations, it is to the interest of the regular licensed vendor to conduct his place with a due regard for law and the proprieties. Otherwise his license may be taken away.

Official statistics disclose the increasing number of "blind pigs" and "pocket peddlers" in the Province of Quebec. In 1907, there were 35 persons sentenced to the provincial prisons for selling liquor without a license. ("Thirty-eighth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons for the Province of Quebec," p. 92). In 1909, a total of 65 persons were sent to the Provincial prisons for the same offence. (Fortieth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons," etc., p. 94). During the next year—1910—there were 130 persons in the Province of Quebec sent to the provincial prisons for selling liquor without a license. ("Forty-first Report," etc., p. 103). The official report for 1911 is not yet available.

Inasmuch as the illicit selling of liquor is conducted with the greatest secrecy and is surrounded by every possible precaution against detection, it may be reasonably concluded that the arrests made represent only a mere part of the whole traffic in operation.

Increase of Crime under Prohibition.

Certainly the enlargement of the prohibition area has not only not reduced the extent of crime, but many kinds of crime have increased throughout the Province of Quebec. Some examples, comparing convictions in the provincial prisons in the year 1907 with those of 1910, will suffice for purposes of illustration:

CONVICTIONS.		
	1907	1910
Assault, simple.....	174	212
Assault and battery.....	17	21
Assault on women.....	90	81
Housebreaking and robbery.....	181	209
Arson, and attempts at.....	18	44
Fraud.....	7	11
Abduction.....	2	17
Robbery, highway, with violence.....	26	29
Theft.....	694	852
Theft, by servant.....	121	210
Burglary.....	12	14

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Receiving stolen goods.....	37	43
Vagrancy.....	806	847
Rape.....	3	23
Homicide.....	8	11
Murder.....	7	22

(See Thirty-eighth and Forty-first Reports of the Inspectors of Prisons, Province of Quebec, pages 89-93 and 99-103 respectively).

That convictions for these crimes and offences were distributed throughout the Province is shown by the reports of the superintendents of police. Thus, of the 17 convictions for abduction in 1910, only three cases took place in the city of Montreal, with its 500,000 population; of the 44 cases of arson and attempted arson, there was none in Montreal in 1910; of the 209 cases of convictions of housebreaking and robbery, there was only one case in Montreal in 1910; and of the 23 cases of rape reported by the Provincial Inspectors of Prisons, there was not a case in Montreal in 1910, and of the 22 murders there were two in Montreal in that year. (See "Annual Report of the Superintendent of Police of Montreal for the year 1910," pp. 21-25.)

Drunkenness Caused by "Dry Laws."

In the large cities a great proportion of the arrests for drunkenness are not those of city residents but comprise people from outlying prohibition rural and town regions. The total arrests for all offences in the City of Quebec during the last three years (from May 1 to April 30 for each year), are here given. Six years ago, when the city of Quebec had a population of 70,000, there were 150 hotel and saloon licenses. At present (1912), with a population of 80,000, it has 100 and saloon licenses, but the number is to be reduced to 60.

TOTAL ARRESTS IN THE CITY OF QUEBEC.

1910-1911.....	1,619
1911-1912.....	2,275
1912 (May 1 to October 1).....	1,173

At the headquarters of the Police Department in the city of Quebec, it was stated that about three-fourths of the total number of arrests are arrests for drunkenness, and that more than one-half that number are farmers, factory employees, etc., usually from prohibition areas coming especially into the city to get liquor. The liquor they commonly get is whiskey, brandy, gin and "white whiskey," which fact accounts for the large number of arrests for drunkenness.

Effects of the "Early Closing" Law in Montreal.

Ten years ago there were in the city of Montreal 400 licenses. With a far greater population now, Montreal has 379 licenses in the same territory. In the entire city—extended in the last few years by annexation—there are 472 hotels and restaurant licenses and about 530 grocery licenses. The prohibitionists advanced the plea that if the sale of liquor was closed early, drunkenness would decrease. Formerly, the sale was allowed from 5 o'clock in the morning to midnight, except on Sunday. But on May 1st, 1910, a new by-law went into effect placing the hours at from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m., and on Saturday from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Instead of this law remedying conditions, it has only made them worse. Arrests for drunkenness have greatly increased, and likewise have arrests for illicit selling of whiskey. With the introduction of the early closing law, whiskey vendors in the form of "pocket peddlers," began to ply a flourishing traffic, and have continued in spite the most energetic efforts of the police to break it up. The great increase in the number of arrests for drunkenness in Montreal is shown by these official statistics:

In 1907, the arrests totalled 5,512 men and 1,022 women. Of these, 373 were men, and 69 women, arrested for drunkenness.

In the 1908 report no classification appears.

In 1909, the arrests totalled 7,512 men and 1,483 women, of which 913 were arrests of men for drunkenness and 142 arrests of women for the same cause.

In 1910 (the year when the early closing law went into effect) the arrests totalled 9,292 men and 1,713 women. Of these 1,481 were cases of men drunks, and 247 cases of women drunks.

In 1911, the total number of arrests was 11,483 men and 1,953 women. Of these there were 2,423 cases of men arrested for being drunk, and 302 cases of women.

(The above returns are taken from the Annual Reports of the Superintendent of Police of Montreal:— for 1907, pages 15 and 16; for 1909, pages 22 and 25; for 1910, pages 23 and 26; and for 1911, pages 27-33.)

The estimated population of Montreal in 1909 was 389,837; at present it is approximately 500,000, including suburbs.

Prevalence of Whiskey Peddling.

At the same time, following the early closing law in Montreal, the evil of the illicit vending of whiskey on the streets or in domiciles at night grew to considerable proportions. In 1909 there were only 12 arrests in Montreal for selling liquor without license, but in 1910 there was a total of 131

persons prosecuted and convicted by the Bureau of Morality for selling liquor without license. During the year 1911, no less than 365 actions were taken against violators of the License Law. Of these a large number were arrested for peddling liquor on the streets or in homes. Nine women were arrested in 1910, and 10 in 1911, for selling liquor without license. (See "Annual Report of the Superintendent of Police of Montreal" for 1909, pages 23 and 25; for 1910, page 11; for 1911, pages 7, 17, and 33.) Most of these whiskey peddlers buy the liquor by the bottle, and sell it by the bottle or glass to customers who know where to locate them on a Saturday night or Sunday. These peddlers usually do business in the back lanes and gateways.

Although full credit is to be given to the Superintendent of Police and his subordinates of Montreal for their conscientious and vigorous effort to locate and put a stop to this traffic, nevertheless the secrecy and slyness with which it is conducted are such that it is reasonable to assume that the number of arrests, large as they are, include only a part of those engaged in the traffic.

Appalling Spread of the Cocaine Habit.

But an even more sinister and demoralizing evil made its appearance on a widespread scale simultaneously with the early closing law coming into force. This was the cocaine habit. There were no arrests in 1909 for selling cocaine, and the evil seems to have been of small proportions. But in 1910 it attained such a hold, that in his annual report, issued in 1911, dealing with the year 1910, Superintendent of Police O. Campeau reported to the Board of Commissioners:

"By submitting the annual report of the operations of the Police Department for the year 1910, I think it my duty to bring to your notice the existence for six months past of a calamity, the effects of which are causing havoc, to an unlimited extent, if precautionary measures are not taken immediately. I want to speak of the use of cocaine, which is spreading amongst the younger element of this city especially.

"Cocaine, according to the medical profession, produces upon the human organism far more disastrous results than other drugs. It attacks the mentality as well as the morality of those who make use of it, and what is most extraordinary, it is amongst the youth that this drug is most in evidence.

"Since July last the police of Montreal have made over 150 arrests on charges of using or selling the deadly drug. This number is alarming and the attention of the authorities is drawn to this fact particularly.

"Offences are repeated in more than normal proportions, and this is

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due undoubtedly to the facility with which one can procure the poison and practically the brazenness of those who sell this pernicious product.

"I am convinced that the fact of bringing this sad state of things to your notice will have for result that necessary means will be taken to stop the progress of this evil."

At the same time, J. N. Picotte, M.D. and E. J. O'Connor, M.D., Police Surgeons of the Montreal Police Department, reported:

"The victims of the drug habits—cocaine, morphine and other drugs—have become so numerous that we feel it our duty to bring it prominently to your notice as a new municipal calamity. We feel obliged to view the question in a broader sense than the strictly medical, on account of the disastrous effects of cocaine and morphine—but above all the cocaine—upon the morality as well as the health of the victims. The 'drug habit' so destroys the moral sense that it is becoming a municipal menace. The increase in the number of the victims is probably due to the facility with which the users can procure the drugs. The tribunals of justice have already commenced to deal seriously with the problem, and your officers and constables are, we know, leaving nothing done to limit the ravages of the evil. But we feel that if you can find any means to control this new condition, you will render a service to the citizens of Montreal that will be worthy of recognition." (See "Annual Report of the Superintendent of Police of Montreal, for the year 1910.")

To stop, if possible, the growing use of cocaine and also of morphine, a law was passed strictly limiting the amount of these drugs in any preparation, and the courts began to impose heavy sentences. These measures have resulted in some improvement, but the police surgeons report that "the evil effects of cocaine and morphine are still seen in many prisoners." ("Annual Report of the Superintendent of Police of Montreal, for the year 1911," p. 10.)

Causes of Insanity in the Province of Quebec.

A study of the reports of the insane asylums of the Province of Quebec, again discloses the unfounded and wildly exaggerated nature of the assertion made by prohibitionists, without any knowledge of the facts, that liquor is the foremost agency in filling the insane asylums.

As a matter of statistical fact, it is one of the least. Of the 470 patients admitted to the St. Jean de Dieu Hospital in the year 1910, only 28 were afflicted with alcoholism. (See Table No. 2, Report of George Villeneuve, Medical Superintendent, embodied in the "Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Quebec, for the year ending June 30, 1911," p. 43). In the same report we find that 212 of the 470 patients were women. Considering that 32 of the patients were children under 15 years of age.

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that 33 patients were from 15 to 19 years of age, and that 50 patients were from 20 to 24 years of age, it cannot be assumed, even by the most elastic stretch of imagination, that addiction to alcoholism was even an indirect factor in their cases.

It is also a noteworthy fact that 171 of the 470 patients admitted in this asylum in 1910, came largely from districts which are either exclusively or partially under prohibition laws. Thus from the St. Hyacinthe district, including Bagot and Rouville, 5 municipalities or parishes of which are under prohibitory by-laws, 3 under limitative by-laws, and 13 of which have no licenses, 32 patients in this asylum came, and of this number 22 were women.

Of the total of 470 patients admitted in the year 1910 to the St. Jean de Dieu Hospital, 299 were entered as coming from the City of Montreal. But this is only an apparent entry, for the municipal officers of Montreal expressly complain in their annual reports that a considerable number of insane that they have to provide for are "dumped" into Montreal from other parts of the Province, and even from Europe and the United States.

The report of T. S. W. Burgess, Medical Superintendent of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane, at Montreal, states that of the total of 215 patients admitted during the year 1910, only 19 cases were due to intemperance in drink. Of a total of 3,166 cases treated since the opening of this hospital, only 241 were caused by intemperance in drink.

Mental anxiety, worry and overwork caused 265 cases, of which 122 were those of women.

Domestic trouble, grief, etc., caused 191 cases, of which 136 were those of women.

General ill-health caused 152 cases, of which 85 were those of women.

Pecuniary difficulty caused 95 cases, of which 78 were those of men.

Disappointed affection caused 42 cases, of which 23 were those of women.

Excessive study caused 37 cases, of which 23 were those of women; epilepsy caused 112 cases, of which 42 were cases of women; injury to head, 71 cases, etc., etc. (See Table No. 14, Report of Dr. Burgess embodied in "Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Quebec, 1911," p. 73.)

The statistics reported by Dr. D. Brochu, Medical Superintendent of the Beauport Insane Asylum, show the same facts. In the year 1910, a total of 1,496 patients were treated in this hospital. Of this number 776 were men and 720 were women. In the entire 1,496 cases, only 24 cases were those of alcoholic insanity (of which cases six were those of women) and only two cases of alcoholic dementia. (Table II., *Ibid*, p. 85.) And more specifically, of the 309 cases admitted during the year 1910, two occupational classifications were dominant; farmers numbered 45 cases and

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laborers 65. Not less than 216 of the patients—119 men and 97 women admitted during 1910—came from the rural districts. (See Table XI., *Ibid*, p. 92.)

Thus we see anew, indisputably, that alcoholism is responsible for but a very slight proportion of the total cases of insanity, and that the cases of alcoholic dementia are those caused not, it is needless to say, by moderate drinking, nor by beers, but by acute indulgence in hard intoxicants, of which "white whiskey" is one of the most commonly used kinds. The statistics here submitted should unfailingly and effectually dispose of the shallow contention that liquor is "the principal cause of insanity"—a contention which cannot stand the test of the facts.

CONCLUSIONS

In view of the foregoing facts it is respectfully submitted that it would be extremely injurious to the community, morally and socially, to bring about prohibition which would inevitably result in driving out mild beverages and causing the secret and widespread consumption of hard, intoxicating liquors.

It is also respectfully submitted that there should be recognized in law (as it already is in custom and science) a distinction between beers on the one hand, and hard intoxicating liquors on the other.

To this end it is also respectfully submitted that in order to discourage the use of spirits, as much as possible, beer licenses should be granted under strict regulations and that further legislation should be passed placing limitations upon the amount of alcohol in so-called temperance drinks.

APPENDIX A

RESULTS OF THE NOVA SCOTIA TEMPERANCE ACT

The Nova Scotia Temperance Act was placed upon the statutes in 1910. It is a drastic law, and was drawn to meet the demands of the Temperance Alliance, which contended that in communities where Councils failed in their duty to enforce the law, the remedy should be Government enforcement. The Nova Scotia Temperance Act is a Provincial measure, fully embodying the requirements of the prohibitionists.

What have been its results? Has it eliminated liquor and drunkenness and crime?

The results have been the reverse of those anticipated by the advocates of prohibition, notwithstanding the fact that the Act is as stringent as any law on the statute books anywhere.

In the prohibition city of Sydney, with its 18,000 population, the official returns give the following list of arrests :

	1910	1911
Drunks.....	327	466
Drunk and disorderly.....	33	0
Disorderly conduct.....	0	11
Using profane language.....	4	9
Breaking and entering.....	9	7
Discharging firearms.....	6	1
Fighting.....	17	21
Indecent assault.....	1	0
Indecent exposure.....	1	0
Assault (actual bodily harm).....	1	0
Common assault.....	31	16
Mischief.....	4	9
Creating disturbance.....	10	0
Insane.....	4	5
Theft.....	15	10
Vagrancy.....	11	4
Bastardy.....	6	4
Attempted murder.....	0	2
Murder.....	0	1
Violation of Nova Scotia License Act.....	12	0
Violation of Nova Scotia Temperance Act.....	40	95

Including these and other offences the total number of arrests in Sydney in 1910 was 558. In 1911 the arrests totalled 709.

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(The above statistics are taken from the "City of Sydney Annual Reports"; Report of Duncan McEachran, Chief of Police, for 1910, pages 18-19, and report for 1911, pages 33-34.)

The 466 convictions for drunkenness in 1911 give the enormous proportion of 259 per 10,000 population. Admitting that a certain number of the drunks arrested were repeaters, the proportion still remains very great in the prohibition town of Sydney. On the other hand, it is a safe assumption that only those drunks who get intoxicated on the streets and are noticed by the officers are arrested. "Home" drunks do not figure in police courts.

The official statistics cited above attest that crime on a widespread scale not only exists under prohibition but has increased.

That the prohibition Act has brought about the surreptitious sale of hard intoxicants is shown by the large number of arrests for violation of the Nova Scotia Temperance Act. It has also, to a considerable extent, driven the sale of liquor into the home. Of the 40 arrests in 1910 for violation of the Act, six were arrests of women. A total of \$4,033.90 in fines was collected in Sydney in 1910 for violation of the prohibition Act. (See "City of Sydney Annual Reports, 1910," pp. 68-69.) Of the 90 arrests in 1911 for the same offence, 10 were those of women. The total fines collected were \$11,464.85—nearly three times as much as in the preceding year. ("City of Sydney Annual Reports, 1911," pp. 77-79.)

In the town of Glace Bay, likewise prohibition, the number of arrests for drunkenness and other offences has been as follows:

	1910	1911
Drunk.....	565	443
Drunk and disorderly.....	0	35
Drunk and incapable.....	21	18
Drunk and obstructing.....	0	6
Drunk and fighting.....	0	11
Drunk and using profane language.....	0	23
Drunk and creating disturbance.....	0	35
Drunk and loitering.....	0	7
Drunk and resisting arrest.....	0	10
Drunk and fast driving.....	0	3
Disorderly.....	57	20
Using profane language.....	32	0
Resisting arrest.....	19	0
Fighting.....	23	8
Carrying concealed weapons.....	7	1
Breaking and entering.....	2	0
Assault.....	52	36

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Theft.....	66	25
Indecent exposure.....	6	1
Shooting and causing bodily harm.....	3	1
Wife beating.....	0	1
Vagrancy.....	8	2
Incendiary.....	0	1
Rape.....	1	0
Carrying firearms.....	5	0
Perjury.....	0	2
Bastardy.....	2	4
Attempt to murder.....	0	1
Murder.....	1	2
Violating Nova Scotia Temperance Act.....	79	125

Including these and other arrests for various offences, the total arrests in Glace Bay were :

1910.....1,181 arrests.
1911..... 856 "

(The above statistics are cited from the "Annual Reports of the Town of Glace Bay," Report of Ronald McDonald, Chief of Police, for 1910, pp. 65-66, and Report for 1911, pp. 65-66.)

In the year 1910, a total of \$3,205.50 in fines was imposed for violations of the Nova Scotia Liquor License Act and the Nova Scotia Temperance Act, and of the 100 cases tried in the Stipendiary's Court there were 59 convictions and 41 dismissals. "The reason for the large percentage of dismissals, reported G. B. Philpott, Nova Scotia Temperance Act Inspector, was due to the lack of evidence and also to the fact that in a great number of cases in which liquor was found under search warrant, the defendants swore the liquor was for their own use, and the prosecution had no evidence to rebut this fact."

Inspector Philpott further reported that "about \$1,600 worth of liquor was confiscated during the year," and that

"There are, in my opinion, about 19 places ('blind pigs') in Glace Bay where intoxicating liquor is sold. I may say this does not include certain dwelling houses under suspicion where, I believe, liquor is occasionally kept for sale around pay days ; but to date I have been unable to secure convictions against the occupants. About nine or ten places in which liquor has heretofore been sold have gone out of business. The 19 places above mentioned I have raided time and again, but very often got no liquor." ("Annual Report of the Town of Glace Bay, 1910," pp. 63-64.)

For the year 1911, Inspector Philpott reported :

"During the year 1911 there were 126 arrests for offences against the

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Temperance Act. These cases resulted in 102 convictions and 24 dismissals. The amount of fines imposed during the year aggregated \$4,864.30.

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"During the year I executed over 100 Search Warrants, secured orders for the destruction of over \$3,000 worth of intoxicating liquor and a large number of the convictions resulted from raids made under Search Warrants.

"As in the past, I have had great difficulty in securing evidence sufficient to warrant a conviction." ("Annual Report of the Town of Glace Bay for 1911," pp. 63-64.)

Inspector Philpott reported that "the number of arrests in Glace Bay during 1911 show a very large decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness." But when to the simple drunks arrested in 1911 there is added the number of those arrested for committing various offences when intoxicated the total, as stated in the police records, stands thus :

1910.....	586
1911.....	591

Rev. H. R. Grant, general secretary of the Nova Scotia Temperance Alliance, in public statements made at Sydney on August 20th and August 28th, 1912, stated that Sydney was full of "booze joints" selling hard liquor. "Young men," he said, "coming into Sydney from clean country homes are being debauched, homes are being wrecked, lives are being ruined and character is being destroyed by these barrooms." Mr. Grant stated that in New Waterford at least ten places were selling liquor, and that in Glace Bay there were at least 50 liquor dens. The liquor sold in these places was whiskey, rum and gin. The only remedy that Rev. Mr. Grant could suggest was stricter enforcement of the law, but, as the number of raids, arrests and convictions show, the law is being well enforced. The "booze joints" continue to do business despite the law and its active enforcement.

APPENDIX B

CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS INCREASE WITH THE DECREASE OF LICENSES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

The British Blue Book recently issued by the Home Office, London, England, for submission to Parliament, on "Statistics as to the Operation and Administration of the Laws relating to the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors in England and Wales" present an array of statistics the result of which is unavoidably to overthrow the dictum that drunkenness decreases as the number of licenses is cut down.

In the year 1895 there were 103,341 licenses in England and Wales. This was a proportion of 33.94 per 10,000 population. By the year 1902 the number of licenses had been curtailed to 101,871 or 30.92 per 10,000 population. Year by year the number of licenses was gradually diminished until by January 1, 1911, there were only 91,247 licenses or 25.29 per 10,000 population.

"In the years 1895 to 1904," the Report states, "the average annual decrease of licenses was 386. For the six years 1905-10 the average was 1,372, and for 1911 the decrease will probably prove to have been about 1,333, making an annual average for the seven years since the Act of 1904 came into operation of about 1,366, and leaving a total of about 89,914 on-licenses at the beginning of the year 1912." (Page 4, "Introduction.")

From the years 1905 to 1911 there was a net decrease of 9,564 licensed premises. (Page 6.) What effect has this great decrease of licenses had on convictions for drunkenness? The Report exhaustively goes into this question.

"For the first time since this series of statistics began," it states, "the total number of convictions for drunkenness shows an increase over the previous year—and an increase which takes the total to a height which had not been reached since 1908. The figures rose from 161,992 in 1910 to 172,130 in 1911—a growth of 10,138 or 6.26 per cent. Towards this increase the Metropolitan Police District—where the figures have been steadily regaining the level from which they were depressed by the Royal Commission on the Police of 1906—contributed 6,689, the figures rising by 13.8 per cent. viz., from 48,447 to 55,136.

"Taking the country as a whole, 27 counties and 38 county boroughs showed increase amounting in the aggregate to 3,223 and 10,256 respectively, and 26 counties and 38 county boroughs showed decreases amounting in

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the aggregate to 1,116 and 2,225 respectively. In one county the figures were the same as in the preceding year."

The counties and towns which showed the highest percentages of increases in convictions for drunkenness were:

Westmoreland,	34.3	Northampton,	13.7
Carmarthen	22.6	Bedford	13.3
Cambridge	17.5	Dorset	11.5
Middlesex	17.4	Canterbury	94.4
Northumberland	16.5	Wolverhampton	39.2
Norfolk	16.3	Bury	38.8
Wilts.	15.2	Burnley	27.4
Lincoln	26.2	Huddersfield	23.0
Barrow-in-Furness	24.1	Rochdale	22.3
West Bromwich	23.4	Stoke-on-Trent	21.7

After itemizing the counties showing percentages of decrease in convictions for drunkenness, the Report goes on: "In the foregoing figures no account is taken of the growth of population, but, if this is done, it will be found that while in previous years notwithstanding the increase of population the convictions decreased, in 1911 the convictions increased sufficiently to overcome the growth of population and to show higher proportions per 10,000 persons than in the previous year." (Page 7, "Introduction.")

On page 8 of the Report, statistics are given as to the total number of convictions for drunkenness.

In 1910 they showed, for England and Wales, 130,898 males and 31,094 females, or a total of 161,992 convicted for drunkenness. In 1911, the convictions for the same offence were 139,552 males and 32,578 females, a total of 172,130. In the years 1910 and 1911 about 2,570 licenses were abolished, yet in 1911 there were 8,654 more males and 1,484 more females—a total of 10,138—convicted of drunkenness than in the year 1910.

Dividing the country into administrative groups, it will be seen that in every case the figures, both actual and proportionate, are higher for 1911 than for 1910.

In London, the total number of convictions for drunkenness in 1910 was 41,243; or 91.16 per 10,000 population; in 1911 it was 46,712 or 103.28 per 10,000 population. This was a higher percentage of convictions than any year since 1905.

In the county boroughs the total number of convictions for drunkenness in 1910 was 54,634 or 50.82 per 10,000 population; in 1911 the total was 57,196 or 52.87 per 10,000 population.

In divisions and non-county boroughs the total number of convictions

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for drunkenness in 1910 was 66,115 or 32.22 per 10,000 population; in 1911 the total was 68,222 or 47.73 per 10,000 population.

(The above statistics are to be found on pages 3 to 9 "Statistics as to the Operation and Administration of the Laws relating to the Sale of Intoxicating Liquor in England and Wales," Home Office, England.)

If the theory advanced with such assurance by the prohibitionists that the diminution in the number of licenses must inevitably result in a decrease of drunkenness then the official returns would unmistakably show it. But here we see that although thousands of licenses have been eliminated in England and Wales (of the total of 9,564 licenses effaced from 1905 to 1911, a total of 4,131 were abolished from 1909 to 1911), yet the total number of convictions for drunkenness was greater in 1911 than in either the years 1909 or 1910.



